looking with favor upon him to succeed to the circuit bench in that district. The incumbent is Judge J. W. G. Blackstone, of Accomac. Mr. Robinson is regarded as a fine lawyer and a man of admirable judicial capacity.—Times-Dispatch.

Law Firm Dissolves.—The law firm of Thomas & Krenning, Wytheville, has been dissolved, and Mr. L. H. Krenning, the junior member of the firm, has opened offices where he will conduct a real estate business in connection with his law business. Mr. C. B. Thomas has taken his son, Mr. William Thomas, in partnership with him, and will continue at the old office on Fourth Avenue, and will still have charge of the Southwest Virginia Land Agency.

Partnership Formed.—Mr. H. W. Walsh has formed a partnership with Mr. Daniel Harmon, under the firm name of Harmon & Walsh, Charlottesville, Va. Mr. Walsh is a native of Rochester, N. Y. He prepared for college at Heathcote School, Buffalo, N. Y., and graduated from Harvard College in 1903 with the degree of A. B., cum laude. In June of last year he graduated from the Harvard Law School.

Judge Leake Much Improved.—The many friends of Judge A. K. Leake, of Richmond, will be gratified to learn that since his attack of sickness, while in the trial of a case at Louisa C. H., some weeks ago, he has been convalescing much more rapidly than had been expected. The report that Judge Leake had been stricken with paralysis was erroneous; his trouble arose from an affection of the heart.

Mr. J. I. Hurt has withdrawn from the firm of Fulkerson, Page & Hurt, Abingdon and Bristol, Va. Judge Page and Mr. Fulkerson will continue to practice under the new firm name, Page & Fulkerson, with offices at Abingdon and Bristol.

NOTES OF CASES.

Preferences in Bankruptcy—Bank and Depositor—Mutual Accounts—Set-Off.—Where there is a mutual running account between a bank and one of its customers who for several years had been allowed to overdraw to meet current expenses upon the distinct understanding and agreement that the next succeeding deposit should be applied to existing overdrafts, it is held in Tomlinson *v.* Bank of Lexington, 16 Am. B. R. 632, that deposits so made and applied, do not constitute preferences which must be surrendered before the bank may prove a claim upon the bankrupt's notes held by it, even though the deposits were made within the four months' period while

the customer was insolvent, and under section 68a of the Bankruptcy Act the bank is entitled to set off the deposits against the overdrafts.

Lien—Equitable Mortgage—Transfer of Dower as Consideration for Deed of Trust.—Where more than four months prior to adjudication a bankrupt, in furtherance of repeated promises to secure his wife for money borrowed from time to time, executed a deed of trust upon a certain farm to secure payment of his debt to her in consideration of her joining in another deed of trust on the same day, by which she surrendered her contingent right of dower in and to his farm to the extent of $12,500 of its value, it is held in Moore *v.* Green, 16 Am. B. R. 648, that she is not entitled to an equitable mortgage operating as a valid lien for the amount of her debt irrespective of the trust deed, nor does she by the relinquishment of her dower occupy any vantage ground against the creditors of her husband except as to her commuted dower in the property that she surrendered.

Act of Bankruptcy—Appointment of Receiver of Corporation Because of Insolvency—Adjudication of Corporation—Trustee Entitled to Assets.—Where in a suit to wind up a corporation the petition of its president, who was a creditor, contains sufficient allegations as to its inability to pay its debts, that its property is insufficient to pay its debt to plaintiff and a receiver is asked for and appointed, it is held in Hooks *v.* Aldridge, 16 Am. B. R. 658, that the facts justify a finding that the appointment of the receiver was "because of insolvency" of the corporation and constitutes an act of bankruptcy, and upon the adjudication of the corporation its assets in possession of the State court receiver should be turned over to the trustee in bankruptcy.

Bankruptcy Act—Adjudication of Persons "Engaged Chiefly in Farming."—It is held in Flickinger *v.* First Nat. Bk. of Vandalia, 16 Am. B. R. 678, that the provision of section 4b of the Bankruptcy Act, that any natural person except a person "engaged chiefly in farming" is subject to adjudication, should be construed as having reference to the conditions existing at the time an alleged act of bankruptcy is committed, and a person who owned and exclusively managed a farm until he made a general assignment for creditors, is not subject to adjudication as a bankrupt upon a petition filed four months after the assignment, the making of which was charged as the act of bankruptcy, although the assignee had sold the farm before the filing of the petition in bankruptcy.

Arrest—Exemption from on Civil Process—Habeas Corpus.—Where after adjudication a bankrupt is imprisoned under an order of arrest issued upon a judgment rendered against him prior to his adjudica-